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or stairs of any public building, hall, church, railway station, or shop; upon the sidewalk of any street, court, or passageway; or upon the pathway of any park, square, or common, is a nuisance, source of filth, and cause of sickness, and prohibits spitting in any and all such places.

Rummage Sales—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 17. SEC. 3. No person or persons shall conduct a "rummage sale" in any dwelling or any other building in this town without a permit from the board of health.

Medicine—Distribution of Samples—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 17. SEC. 4. No person, firm, or corporation, by himself, or by any agent or employee, shall distribute or leave from house to house in this town any sample of medicine or other substance containing any drug, without a permit from the board of health.

Penalty. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 6, 1914.)

CHAP. 18. SECTION 1. Whoever violates any of these regulations shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$100, except when otherwise provided by law or by these regulations.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Registration of. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 58. In order that the board of health may be enabled to keep a complete and accurate record of all marriages, births, and deaths which may occur in the city, it shall be the duty of all physicians, medical practitioners, and midwives, clergymen, magistrates, undertakers, and sextons to make returns of all births, marriages, deaths, and burials to the board of health. The registrar or other agent of the board of health is directed to bring prosecutions for violation of this section.

SEC. 59. That all reports, certificates, and returns to the health officer or registrar of the board not properly filled out shall be returned to the sender thereof for correction, who shall return the same to the proper official correctly and regularly filled out, and if the same be not returned within 48 hours from the time of its return by the health officer or registrar, then the person or persons not complying with this rule shall be deemed guilty of its violation and shall be proceeded against by the health officer or registrar before the mayor for such violation.

Burial and Transportation of Bodies—Funerals—Embalming—Disinterment. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 60. Except by special permission from the board of health, no interment of any human body shall be made in any public or private burial ground unless the distance from the top of the box containing the coffin or casket be at least 5 feet from the natural surface of the ground, except where solid rock or water may be encountered; then the distance from the top of the box containing the coffin or casket shall not be less than 4 feet from the natural surface of the ground; and with the further exception that still-born children and children

less than 4 years of age, dead of any disease other than anthrax, cholera, diphtheria, leprosy, smallpox, scarlet fever, tetanus, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever shall be buried at such a depth that the top of the box containing the coffin or casket be not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the natural surface of the ground.

SEC. 61. No human body shall be placed in any unsealed overground vault, catacomb, or other receptacle above ground or in any underground vault except such as are fitted with a stone covering to be tightly cemented after each interment, unless the coffin or casket containing the remains shall be first permanently and hermetically sealed in a metal case.

Provided, That receiving vaults may be used for the reception of bodies for a period not exceeding 30 days during the months of October, November, December, January, February, March, and April, and not exceeding a period of 72 hours during the months of May, June, July, August, and September, except by the special permission of the board of health.

SEC. 62. In the preparation for burial of the body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, glanders (farcy), bubonic plague, smallpox (variola, varioloid), yellow fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), relapsing fever, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), tetanus, or leprosy, it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or person acting as such, to thoroughly disinfect and place such body within the coffin or casket in which it is to be buried within six hours after being first called upon to take charge of the same, provided said call is made between the hours of 5 a. m. and 11 p. m.; otherwise such body shall be so placed in such coffin or casket within 12 hours; the coffin or casket then to be closed tightly and not opened again unless permission be granted by the board of health for special and satisfactory cause shown.

SEC. 63. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 26 of these rules shall not remain unburied for a longer period of time than 36 hours after death, unless special permission be granted by the board of health extending the time during which said body shall remain unburied, for special and satisfactory cause shown. The undertaker, or person acting as such, shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 64. All services held in connection with the funeral of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 26 of these rules shall be private, and the attendance thereat shall include only the immediate adult relatives of the deceased, who may not at the time be under absolute quarantine restrictions, and the necessary number of adult pallbearers, and any advertisement of such funeral shall state the cause of death.

SEC. 65. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 26 of these rules shall in no instance be taken into any church, chapel, public hall, or public building for the holding of funeral services. The undertaker, or person acting as such, and the sexton, janitor, or other person having control of such church, chapel, public hall, or public building, shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 66. No undertaker, or person acting as such, at the funeral or burial of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 62 of these rules shall furnish or provide for such funeral or burial more than the necessary number of conveyances for such immediate adult relatives of the deceased who may not at the time be under absolute quarantine and the necessary number of pallbearers; and all such conveyances shall be fumigated

and disinfected at such time and in such manner as may be directed and required by the health authorities.

SEC. 67. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 62 of these rules shall not be conveyed from any dwelling, or other building or place, to any cemetery or other point or place except in a hearse or other vehicle used for the purpose of conveying corpses only or in such vehicle as shall be satisfactory to the authorities, and under such regulations as they may in any case adopt. The undertaker, or person acting as such, having charge of the funeral or transportation of such body shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 68. The bodies of all persons dead of Asiatic cholera, anthrax, leprosy, relapsing fever, smallpox (variola or varioloid), yellow fever, and plague must, as soon as possible after death, be completely enveloped in a sheet saturated with a mixture of chlorinated lime, in the proportion of 1 pound of lime to 1 gallon of water, a 20 per cent solution of pure (not the dark commercial) carbolic acid, a 1 to 500 solution of corrosive sublimate, or a 4 per cent solution of liquor formaldehyde, U. S. P., after which it shall be wrapped in a layer of raw cotton not less than 1 inch thick and be encased in a coffin or casket which must be immediately closed and not reopened for any purpose.

SEC. 69. Burial must take place within the limits of the registration district in which death occurred or in some district immediately adjacent thereto. The transportation of such bodies except by hearse or undertaker's wagon is positively forbidden.

SEC. 70. The bodies of all persons dead of diphtheria or membranous croup, scarlet fever (scarlatina), and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis or cerebro-spinal fever must immediately after death be enveloped in a sheet saturated with a mixture of chlorinated lime in the proportion of 1 pound of lime to 1 gallon of water, or a 20 per cent solution of pure (not dark commercial) carbolic acid, or a 1 to 500 solution of corrosive sublimate, or a 4 per cent solution of liquor formaldehyde, U. S. P., and the body wrapped in a layer of raw cotton not less than 1 inch thick and be placed in a coffin or casket which must be immediately closed and not reopened for any purpose.

Provided, That the wrapping may be left off the face and the body placed in a coffin or casket fitted with a glass top.

Provided also, That only the immediate members of the family be permitted to view the remains.

SEC. 71. Burial must take place within the limits of the registration district in which death occurred or in some district immediately adjacent thereto.

SEC. 72. The transportation of such bodies, except by hearse or undertaker's wagon, is positively forbidden; except that bodies dead of the diseases enumerated in section 62 may be transported by a public conveyance or common carrier when prepared in the following manner:

The bodies shall be thoroughly disinfected by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfectant fluid, disinfecting and stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton and washing the body with the disinfectant solution, after which the body shall be completely wrapped in a sheet of raw cotton not less than 1 inch thick and be encased in a metal or metal-lined coffin or casket and be hermetically sealed, or if an ordinary coffin or casket be used, the outside case inclosing the same must be metal or metal lined and hermetically sealed.

SEC. 73. The undertaker in charge will be responsible for the execution of this order and must present an affidavit as to the facts to the local registrar of the district in which death occurred on the official forms prepared for this purpose before receiving a transit permit.

SEC. 74. The body of any person dead of a noncontagious disease shall not be removed from the registration district in which death occurred by public conveyance or common carrier except under the following conditions:

1. When the remains have been thoroughly embalmed and disinfected, or when shipped to such a point as can be reached within 24 hours after death, they shall be placed in a casket or coffin, and the said coffin or casket shall be encased in a strong outer box made of good sound lumber not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick, all joints must be planed, grooved, and glued, top and bottom put on with cleats and crosspieces, all put together with screws, to be tightly closed with white lead, asphalt varnish, or parafine paint, and a rubber band placed on the upper edge between the lid and box, and strong handles must be placed on each end and side of said box.

2. When bodies are not embalmed or the destination can not be reached within 24 hours after death, the coffin, casket, or outside case must be metal or metal lined and hermetically sealed.

The undertaker will be held responsible for the execution of these rules and must present an affidavit as to the facts to the local registrar of the district in which death occurred on the official forms prepared for this purpose before receiving a removal permit for said body.

SEC. 75. When it may become necessary to transfer dead bodies in transit from one railway train to another, or from one railroad station to another, or from railroad station to ferry, the affidavit of undertaker and permit of the local registrar accompanying the remains from point of original shipment shall in all cases be sufficient authority for such transfer.

SEC. 76. No dead body shall be removed from its place of original interment except under the following conditions:

No dead body shall be disinterred except a permit for the same be issued by the local registrar of the district in which the disinterment is to be made, the fee for such permit shall be 50 cents, to be paid to the local registrar by the person making the application, who shall present to the local registrar the correct name, date of death, and cause of death for the body to be disinterred.

SEC. 77. Disinterment permits shall be delivered to the sexton or other person in charge of burial grounds in which the disinterments are to be made, and be by him returned to the local registrar on Saturday of each week.

SEC. 78. All disinterment permits shall be void after the expiration of 72 hours from the date of issue and no disinterment shall be made between sunset and sunrise. No disinterment of any dead body shall be made during the months of June, July, August, and September except by special permission of the board of health.

SEC. 79. No disinterment of any body dead of smallpox, anthrax, Asiatic cholera, relapsing fever, yellow fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis or cerebrospinal fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or membranous croup shall be made within 10 years from the date of the original burial of the same without the special permission of the board of health, and the graves containing the bodies dead of the above-named diseases shall not be opened for any purpose within 10 years from the date of original burial without the special permission of the board of health.

SEC. 80. The remains of any dead body shall not be exposed to view after disinterment without special permission of the board of health.

SEC. 81. The transportation by public conveyance or common carrier of any disinterred body is positively forbidden except the coffin or casket containing the same be metal or metal lined and hermetically sealed or the outside case containing the same be metal lined and hermetically sealed.

SEC. 82. An affidavit of the facts in the case must be presented by the undertaker in charge to the local registrar of the district in which the disinterment is made and from which the body is to be transported, who will issue a proper permit therefor, and no disinterred body shall be so transported without such a permit.

Barbers and Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 83. No person shall serve another as a barber in the city of Johnstown without a license from the board of health, to be issued without charge.

Said license shall be valid for the calendar year or part thereof, and shall be procured between the 15th and 31st of December of each year.

SEC. 84. The registrar of the board of health shall keep a list of licensed barbers, on which list shall be recorded whether the licensee is an employer or employee.

SEC. 85. No person shall be licensed as a barber without furnishing the board of health a certificate, provided by the board of health, setting forth that, after personal physical examination by a reputable physician of the city, and signed by the same, it is manifest that the applicant is free from tuberculosis of the respiratory organs, syphilis in a communicable form, or any other infectious or contagious disease. Said certificate must be approved by the health officer before a license shall be issued.

SEC. 86. Barbers are hereby forbidden to use a common brush for brushing the eyes of their patrons unless such brush be disinfected after each individual use.

SEC. 87. It shall be unlawful for any barber to serve in his place of business any customer who to him seems to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, but such person may be served, unless quarantined, at the customer's own house, provided the implements be used exclusively for him.

SEC. 88. No person knowing himself to be afflicted with any infectious or contagious disease shall apply for the service of a barber.

SEC. 89. Barber shops, their furniture, implements, and contents generally must be kept and maintained in a sanitary condition. Every barber while engaged in his employment must keep his hands antiseptically clean.

SEC. 90. All razors, shears, clippers, hair brushes, combs, strops, and other articles used upon the person of a customer, when not in use shall be kept in a closed cabinet wherein is an open vessel containing not less than four fluid ounces of 40 per cent formalin or an equally strong antiseptic.

SEC. 91. No sponge shall be used by a barber excepting for the exclusive private use of a customer.

SEC. 92. No towel or napkin shall be used by a barber on more than one customer without being fresh laundered.

SEC. 93. In using vaseline or other unguenta on a customer, the barber must not serve direct with his fingers from a vessel containing it, but with a clean spoon, spatula, or other suitable instrument.

SEC. 94. A copy of these rules on a card furnished by the board of health must be publicly posted in every barber shop in the city.

Bakeries and Bakery Products. (Ord. 20, Mar. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 95. Every baker and handler of bread or other meal food products shall be free from any infectious or contagious disease and shall at all times keep his person and clothing in a clean and sanitary condition. All bakeries, with their fixtures and utensils, must be kept clean, sanitary, well lighted, and ventilated, with such other requirements as may be deemed necessary by the